• True Positive, True Negative, False Positive, False Negative

		Predicted class		
		Yes	No	
Actual class	Yes	TP: True positive	FN: False negative	
	No	FP: False positive	TN: True negative	

- Machine Learning methods usually minimize FP+FN
- In practice FP and FN could have different costs
 - Medical diagnostic tests: does X have leukemia?
 - Loan decisions: approve mortgage for X?

• Multi-class problems:

predicted→ real ↓	Class_1	Class_2	Class_3
Class_1	94	16	10
Class_2	21	113	16
Class_3	4	4	92

$$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot Precision \cdot Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

Given a label I belonging to the set of labels L:

$$P(l) = \frac{\text{# of instances correctly predicted as 1}}{\text{# of instances predicted as 1}}$$

$$R(l) = \frac{\text{# of instances correctly predicted as 1}}{\text{# of instances of class 1}}$$

F-measure

$$F(l) = \frac{2 \cdot P(l) \cdot R(l)}{P(l) + R(l)}$$

Class Level Performance Measures

Given a label I belonging to the set of labels L:

Macro-average

Micro-average

$$Perf^* = \frac{1}{|L|} \sum_{l=1}^{|L|} Perf(l)$$

$$Perf^* = \sum_{l=1}^{|L|} \frac{|class(l)|}{|\# of instances|} Perf(l)$$

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All classes are equally important

Predominant classes are more important

- ROC curve: Receiver Operating Characteristic
 - graphical plot that shows the performance of a classifier as its discrimination threshold is varied
 - true positive rate vs false positive rate (at various threshold settings)

